



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>C12Q 1/68, C12P 19/34, C07H 21/02, 21/04</b></p>	<p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/46710</b> (43) International Publication Date: 11 December 1997 (11.12.97)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/US97/09774</b> (22) International Filing Date: 5 June 1997 (05.06.97)  (30) Priority Data: 08/658,578 5 June 1996 (05.06.96) US 08/846.111 25 April 1997 (25.04.97) US  (71) Applicant: LUDWIG INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RE- SEARCH [CH/US]; 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105 (US).  (72) Inventors: LURQUIN, Christophe; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE). BRASSEUR, Francis; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE). BOON, Thierry; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE).  (74) Agent: HANSON, Norman, D.; Felfe &amp; Lynch, 805 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022-7513 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE MAGE-B FAMILY AND USES THEREOF (57) Abstract  The invention relates to members of the MAGE-B family of nucleic acid molecules. These molecules differ from the previously described MAGE nucleic acid molecules in that members of the MAGE-Xp family do not hybridize to the previously identified MAGE sequences. Further, the members of the MAGE-B family are found on the Xp arm of the X chromosome rather than on the Xq chromosome, as was the case with the previously identified MAGE genes.</p>		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C12Q 1/68, C12P 19/34, C07H 21/02, 21/04</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 97/46710</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 11 December 1997 (11.12.97)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US97/09774 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 5 June 1997 (05.06.97)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/658,578      5 June 1996 (05.06.96)      US Not furnished      25 April 1997 (25.04.97)      US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> LUDWIG INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RE- SEARCH [CH/US]; 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> LURQUIN, Christophe; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE). BRASSEUR, Francis; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE). BOON, Thierry; Avenue Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels (BE).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> HANSON, Norman, D.; Felfe & Lynch, 805 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022-7513 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE MAGE-B FAMILY AND USES THEREOF  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  The invention relates to members of the MAGE-B family of nucleic acid molecules. These molecules differ from the previously described MAGE nucleic acid molecules in that members of the MAGE-Xp family do not hybridize to the previously identified MAGE sequences. Further, the members of the MAGE-B family are found on the Xp arm of the X chromosome rather than on the Xq chromosome, as was the case with the previously identified MAGE genes.		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES WHICH ARE MEMBERS  
OF THE MAGE-B FAMILY AND USES THEREOF

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5           This application is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/658,578, filed June 5, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/403,388, filed March 14, 1995, both of which are incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10           This invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which codes for a tumor rejection antigen precursor. More particularly, the invention concerns genes, whose tumor rejection antigen precursor is processed, inter alia, into at least one tumor rejection antigen. The tumor rejection  
15           antigen precursors in question do not appear to be closely related to other known tumor rejection antigen precursor coding sequences, and were isolated from the Xp region of human X chromosomes, in contrast to the genes to which they are most closely related, which were found on the Xq region.  
20           These newly isolated genes are members of the MAGE-B family, while those in the Xq region are now considered to be members of the MAGE-A family.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

25           The process by which the mammalian immune system recognizes and reacts to foreign or alien materials is a complex one. An important facet of the system is the T lymphocyte, or "T cell" response. This response requires that T cells recognize and interact with complexes of cell surface molecules, referred to as human leukocyte antigens  
30           ("HLA"), or major histocompatibility complexes ("MHCs"), and peptides. The peptides are derived from larger molecules which are processed by the cells which also present the HLA/MHC molecule. See in this regard Male et al., Advanced Immunology (J.P. Lipincott Company, 1987), especially  
35           chapters 6-10. The interaction of T cells and HLA/peptide complexes is restricted, requiring a T cell specific for a particular combination of an HLA molecule and a peptide. If

a specific T cell is not present, there is no T cell response even if its partner complex is present. Similarly, there is no response if the specific complex is absent, but the T cell is present. This mechanism is involved in the immune system's response to foreign materials, in autoimmune pathologies, and in responses to cellular abnormalities. Much work has focused on the mechanisms by which proteins are processed into the HLA binding peptides. See, in this regard, Barinaga, Science 257: 880 (1992); Fremont et al., Science 257: 919 (1992); Matsumura et al., Science 257: 927 (1992); Latron et al., Science 257: 964 (1992).

The mechanism by which T cells recognize cellular abnormalities has also been implicated in cancer. For example, in PCT application PCT/US92/04354, filed May 22, 1992, published on November 26, 1992, and incorporated by reference, a family of genes is disclosed, which are processed into peptides which, in turn, are expressed on cell surfaces, which can lead to lysis of the tumor cells by specific CTLs cytolytic T lymphocytes, or "CTLs" hereafter. The genes are said to code for "tumor rejection antigen precursors" or "TRAP" molecules, and the peptides derived therefrom are referred to as "tumor rejection antigens" or "TRAs". See Traversari et al., Immunogenetics 35: 145 (1992); van der Bruggen et al., Science 254: 1643 (1991), for further information on this family of genes. Also, see U.S. patent application Serial Number 807,043, filed December 12, 1991, now U.S. Patent No. 5,342,774, incorporated by reference in its entirety. The "MAGE" family of tumor rejection antigen precursors is disclosed in this patent.

In U.S. patent application Serial Number 938,334, now U.S. Patent No. 5,405,940, April 15, 1995, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference, it is explained that the MAGE-1 gene codes for a tumor rejection antigen precursor which is processed to nonapeptides which are presented by the HLA-A1 molecule. The nonapeptides which bind to HLA-A1 follow a "rule" for binding in that a motif is satisfied.

In this regard, see e.g. PCT/US93/07421; Falk et al., Nature 351: 290-296 (1991); Engelhard, Ann Rev. Immunol. 12: 181-207 (1994); Ruppert et al., Cell 74: 929-937 (1993); Röttschke et al., Nature 348: 252-254 (1990); Bjorkman et al., Nature 329: 512-518 (1987); Traversari et al., J. Exp. Med. 176: 1453-1457 (1992). The references teach that given the known specificity of particular peptides for particular HLA molecules, one should expect a particular peptide to bind to one HLA molecule, but not to others. This is important, because different individuals possess different HLA phenotypes. As a result, while identification of a particular peptide as being a partner for a specific HLA molecule has diagnostic and therapeutic ramifications, these are only relevant for individuals with that particular HLA phenotype. There is a need for further work in the area, because cellular abnormalities are not restricted to one particular HLA phenotype, and targeted therapy requires some knowledge of the phenotype of the abnormal cells at issue.

In U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 008,446, filed January 22, 1993 and incorporated by reference, the fact that the MAGE-1 expression product is processed to a second TRA is disclosed. This second TRA is presented by HLA-Cw\*1601 molecules. The disclosure shows that a given TRAP can yield a plurality of TRAs, each of which will satisfy a motif rule for binding to an MHC molecule.

In U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 994,928, filed December 22, 1992, and incorporated by reference herein teaches that tyrosinase, a molecule which is produced by some normal cells (e.g., melanocytes), is processed in tumor cells to yield peptides presented by HLA-A2 molecules.

In U.S. patent application Serial No. 08/032,978, filed March 18, 1993, and incorporated by reference in its entirety, a second TRA, not derived from tyrosinase is taught to be presented by HLA-A2 molecules. The TRA is derived from a TRAP, but is coded for by a non-MAGE gene. This disclosure shows that a particular HLA molecule may present TRAs derived from different sources.

In U.S. patent application Serial No.08/079,110; filed June 17, 1993 and incorporated by reference herein, an unrelated tumor rejection antigen precursor, the so-called "BAGE" precursor is described. The BAGE precursor is not related to the MAGE family.

In U.S. patent applications Serial No. 08/096,039 and Serial No. 08/250,162, both of which are incorporated by reference, non-related TRAP precursor GAGE is also disclosed.

The work which is presented by the papers, patent, and patent applications cited supra deal, in large part, with the MAGE family of genes, and the unrelated BAGE, GAGE and DAGE genes, showing that there are different, additional tumor rejection antigen precursors expressed by cells.

It has now been found that there is yet another family of tumor rejection antigen precursor genes. These nucleic acid molecules show homology to the MAGE family of genes, but this homology is insufficient to identify the members of the MAGE-B family by hybridization with the members of the MAGE-A family, as set forth in, e.g., PCT Application PCT/US92/04354 and U.S. Patent No. 5,342,774, under the conditions of stringency set forth therein. Further, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention were all found on the Xp arm of the X chromosome, as contrasted to the previously identified members of the MAGE-A family, all of which were found on the Xq arm. Thus, the invention relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode for MAGE-B tumor rejection antigen precursors and the uses thereof.

The invention is explained in further detail in the disclosure which follows.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

##### Example 1

The cosmid D5 and 4965 have been described by Muscatelli, et al., Nature 372: 672-676 (1994), as well as in Muscatelli, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 4987-4991 (1995) the disclosures of which are incorporated by



reference. These cosmids contain portions of the Xp arm of the X-chromosome. The cosmids were digested, using restriction endonucleases EcoRI, BamHI, Hind III, and PstI. Once digested, the DNA was transferred, to a nylon membrane, following agarose electrophoretic migration in an agarose gel.

Following this, a probe, based upon SEQ ID NO: 1, i.e., the sequence for Xp1, was used in hybridization experiments. The probe was approximately 0.45 kilobases in length, and contains 41 base pairs of the first exon (73 base pairs total), the complete second exon, and 299 base pairs of the third (1603 base pairs total). The sequence for what is referred to herein as "MAGE-B1" and is referred to elsewhere as "Xp" may be found in Muscatelli, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA supra. Further the sequence is found in the EMBL sequence data bank reference to accession number emb X82539, available no later than February 7, 1995.

In order to prepare the 0.4 kb probe, the following primers, i.e., SEQ ID NO: 11 and SEQ ID NO: 12 were used, in PCR, on B1 cDNA:

5'-GTGGTGTCCAGCAGTGTCTC-3'

5'-GTCAGATTCGGTACATGACACAG-3

Specifically, the DNA was denatured with NaOH and neutralized in the gel before transfer to a nylon membrane using 20xSSC (SSC=0.15M NaCl, 0.015M sodium citrate, pH 7). Following transfer, the membranes were rinsed for 5 minutes in 6xSSC at room temperature, baked for one hour at 80°C, and pretreated for 4 hours in 6xSSC, 10xDenhardt's solution (0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.02% BSA), at 65°C.

The membrane was then hybridized in 3.5xSSC, 1xDenhardt's Solution, 25 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), 0.5% SDS, 2mM EDTA and  $3 \times 10^6$  cpm/ml  $\alpha$  <sup>32</sup>P-CTP radiolabelled probe. Hybridization was performed for 18 hours at 65°C. The membrane was then washed at 65°C, four times, for one hour each time in 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS, 1xDenhardt's solution; once for 30 minutes at 0.2xSSC, 0.1%

SDS; and once for 30 minutes in 0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS. The membranes were autoradiographed using Kodak X-ARS film, and Kodak X-Omatic fine intensifying screens.

Following the hybridization, several signals of  
5 differing intensity were observed. Of these, three EcoRI fragments from cosmid 4965, which were 1.5, 2.2, and 2.5 kilobases in length were isolated, and cloned into vector pTZ19R for sequencing. Partial sequencing showed that each  
10 fragment contained a sequence homologous to the third exon of B1. Homology of the three sequences, relative to B1, was 75%, 60%, and 80%, for genes referred to hereafter as MAGE-B2, MAGE-B3, and MAGE-B4. These are presented in SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

The foregoing disclosure, places many tools of extreme  
15 value in the hands of the skilled artisan. To begin, the examples identify isolated nucleic acid molecules which code for MAGE-B tumor rejection antigen precursors as well as the nucleic acid molecules complementary thereto. It is known that DNA exists in double stranded form, and that each of  
20 the two strands is complementary to the other. Nucleic acid hybridization technology has developed to the point where, given a strand of DNA, the skilled artisan can isolate its complement, or synthesize it. The invention includes, inter alia, the phenomenon of double strandedness to permit  
25 the artisan to identify the X chromosome, especially the Xp element, as well as defects in the chromosome.

Such assays can be carried out by one of ordinary skill in the art, using standard methodologies. For example, using the well known polymerase chain reaction (PCR), one  
30 uses the following primers:

For identifying B2:

5'-TAAAAAAGGTGCCAAGAGCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 5);

5'-TGAGGCCCTCAGAGGCTTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6).

For identifying B3:

35 5'-AGTCTGCTGGTAGGTCACGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7);

5'-TCAGGAACTGCACCAACATATTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8).

For identifying B4:

5'-AGGGATACTGCCTCCAGCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 9);

5'-CAGGAACTGCACTAACATCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 10).

Example 2, which follows, shows one way this can be done.

5 EXAMPLE 2

The primers of SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 6 were used, for example, to determine whether or not MAGE-B2 was expressed in tumors.

10 Total cellular RNA was extracted from tumor cell samples, using the well known guanidine-isothiocyanate/cesium chloride methodology, (see, e.g., Davis et al., Basic Methods in Molecular Elsevier, NY (1986), pp. 130-135, which is not repeated here. Next, cDNA was synthesized, using 2 ug total RNA from the samples.

15 Synthesis was carried out by extension with oligo dT(15), in a 20 µl reaction volume, in accordance with DeSmet et al, Immunogenetics 39: 121-129 (1994), incorporated by reference. After incubation for one hour at 42°C, the cDNA reaction mixture was diluted with water to 100 µl. PCR was

20 then carried out using SEQ ID NOS: 5 and 6. Each PCR reaction was carried out, using 5 µl of cDNA (which corresponds to 100 ng of RNA), supplemented with 5 µl of 10xPCR buffer, and 1 µl of each variety of dNTP (10 mM), 0.5 µl each of 80µ M solutions of primers, 1.25 units of

25 AmpliTaq DNA polymerase and water, to a total volume of 50 µl. This mixture was then heated to 94°C for five minutes, followed by amplification in a thermal cycler for 30 cycles (one minute at 94°C, two minutes at 63°C, two minutes at 72°C). Cycling was then concluded with a final extension

30 step (15 minutes, 72°C). A 10 µl sample of each reaction was run on 1% agarose gel, and visualized using ethidium bromide fluorescence.

RNA integrity was verified, and samples containing strongly degraded RNA excluded, by carrying out a 20 cycle

35 PCR assay, using primers specific for β-actin, in accordance with Weynants et al, Int. J. Cancer 56: 826-829 (1994) incorporated by reference.

The results for tumors follow. The first column is the number of tumor samples tested, the second is the number which were positive for MAGE-B2:

	Testicular seminoma	6	5
5	Non-small cell lung carcinoma	20	6
	Melanoma	26	5
	Breast	10	2
	Sarcoma	10	1
	Leukemia	10	1

10 With the exception of the positive leukemia, any tumor sample which was positive for MAGE-B2 was also positive for at least one MAGE-Xq.

Expression of MAGE-B2 was found in fetal and adult testis, but was not found in any normal kidney, liver,  
 15 adrenal gland, skin, breast, brain, heart, ovary, prostate, cerebellum, peripheral blood lymphocyte, colon, stomach, lung, bladder, bone marrow or endometrium cells.

### EXAMPLE 3

Additional experiments were carried out on cosmid D5  
 20 and 4965, which are discussed in example 1, supra. Specifically cDNA as disclosed by Muscatelli, et al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 92:4987-4991 (1995), was subjected to PCR amplification. In these amplifications, the primers:

5'- GTGGTGTCCA GCAGTGTCT C -3' (SEQ ID NO:11)

25 and

SEQ ID NO:12

were used, to generate a 0.45kb probe. A second probe was then prepared using:

5' - AAT GTG TTG GGA GCC TAT GAT -3' (SEQ ID NO:13)

30 and

5' - ATT ATG TTG TGT GAG GTT CTT TCA -3' (SEQ ID NO:14)

to generate a 726 base pair probe.

The first probe contained 41 bp of exon 1, 105 bp of exon 2, and 300 bp of exon 3 of MAGE-B1, while the second  
 35 probe consisted of the 726 bp at the 3'-end of exon 4.

Southern blotting was then carried out on both cosmids, using standard methods as can be found in, e.g., Lurquin, et

al, Cell 58:293-303 (1989). Any fragments of the cosmids which hybridized with the probes were cloned into commercially available vectors (ethyl pTZ18R or pTZ19R), and then sequenced.

5           The results of this work identified three sequences which showed significant identity to the last exon of MAGE-B1, as reported by Muscalelli, et al, supra. One sequence was identical to MAGE-B2, as described in Lurquin, et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,587,289, as MAGE-Xp2, and by Dabovic, et  
10 al, Mamm. Genome 6:571-580 (1995), as "DAM 6". This meant that there were two other homologous genes present in the cosmids.

#### EXAMPLE 4

15           In order to determine the precise positions, and complete sequences of the positives described supra, the portion of the Xp arm of the X chromosome, found in cosmids D5 and 4965, that includes the sequences of these hybridizing fragments was sequenced by "chromosome walking" (as described in Molecular Biology of the Cell, Alberts et  
20 al., Second Edition p.262-265).

          A total of 40,352 kb was sequenced and this complete sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:15. No further sequencing was carried out after this 40.352 kb sequence has been obtained because the start site and 5' UTR of MAGE-B2 was at  
25 the 5' end of this 40.352 kb sequence and the stop codon and poly-A signal of MAGE-B1 was located at the 3' end of this 40.352 kb sequence. At this point it was clear that all of the Xp hybridizing fragments from the Southern analysis (described in Example 3) were located within this 40,352 kb  
30 sequence obviating the need for any further sequencing.

          When the sequence information obtained in example 3 was compared to the full, 40,352 bases of SEQ ID NO:16, the following was discovered:

	<u>GENE</u>	<u>POSITION IN SEQ ID NO:15</u>
35	B2	3266 - 7979
	B3	23546 - 25194
	B4	29748 - 31474

B1 31403 - 39691

Within these sequences, further analyses showed that B2 contains two exons, at nucleotides 3266-3364, and 6278-7979, respectfully. The entire coding region is found at  
5 nucleotides 6283-7224, with a poly A signal being found at nucleotides 7961-7966.

As to the B3 gene, a single coding exon, at nucleotides 23546-25194 was found. The coding region consisted of nucleotides 23607-24647, with a poly-A signal at nucleotides  
10 25152-25157.

The gene for B4 is thought to extend through to poly-A signal at 31822-31827, with the coding sequence being found at nucleotides 29808-30848.

The MAGE-B1 gene is the most complex of the four. The  
15 first exon, at nucleotides 31403-31474, is within the MAGE-B4 coding exon. Exons 2, 3 and 4 are found at nucleotides 33958-39691, i.e., at 33958-34062, 35057-35139, and 38088-39691, respectively. The coding sequence is found completely within the fourth exon, i.e., at nucleotides  
20 38148-39191. The poly-A signal is at 39674-39679.

#### EXAMPLE 5

Comparison of the nucleotides in these sequences and other known tumor rejection antigen precursors, is set forth in Table 1, which follows. It can be seen that MAGE-B1, B2  
25 and B4 form a closely related set, with about 80% identity while MAGE-B3 is about 70% identical with the others.

Further comparison reveals protein encoding regions corresponding to 347, 313, 346, and 346 amino acids for the MAGE-B proteins. These show anywhere from 49-68% identity.  
30

Table 1. Sequence comparison of the human and mouse MAGE coding regions and proteins

	% Nucleotide Identity											
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
MAGE-A1	100	90	81	84	81	81	84	77	76	68	75	81
MAGE-A2	80	100	92	82	82	92	91	78	74	65	73	83
MAGE-A3	81	92	100	82	80	88	80	76	78	68	75	82
MAGE-A4	84	83	82	100	87	83	84	79	79	69	77	83
MAGE-A5	81	82	86	87	100	86	74	77	73	60	74	84
MAGE-A6	81	92	98	83	88	100	80	77	78	68	78	92
MAGE-A7	84	81	80	84	74	80	100	83	87	70	79	81
MAGE-A8	77	78	78	79	77	76	83	100	79	68	78	77
MAGE-A9	74	74	78	70	73	79	77	100	69	69	78	77
MAGE-A10	69	69	68	69	60	68	70	68	69	100	72	68
MAGE-A11	78	73	75	77	74	76	78	76	72	100	75	62
MAGE-A12	81	93	92	83	84	92	81	78	77	68	76	100
MAGE-B1	82	50	61	62	50	61	54	60	62	60	62	82
MAGE-B2	50	60	61	61	48	61	55	59	59	60	62	60
MAGE-B3	81	59	60	61	62	60	54	56	61	63	62	60
MAGE-B4	80	61	62	62	47	61	62	61	63	63	63	62
Smage-B1	69	65	64	67	61	64	48	47	67	68	59	58
Smage-B2	57	56	64	67	51	64	49	47	57	58	68	56
Smage-B3	56	56	54	67	55	64	45	48	56	58	58	57
	% Amino Acid Identity											
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
MAGE-A1	100	67	67	76	68	69	23	64	60	52	59	67
MAGE-A2	67	100	84	67	69	84	18	62	69	46	58	68
MAGE-A3	67	84	100	67	72	95	17	62	59	47	60	65
MAGE-A4	76	67	67	100	75	67	23	66	64	51	62	67
MAGE-A5	68	68	72	78	100	72	13	61	32	39	60	69
MAGE-A6	69	84	98	67	72	100	18	67	68	40	60	64
MAGE-A7	23	18	17	23	13	18	100	23	27	20	21	17
MAGE-A8	64	82	62	66	61	62	26	100	66	54	60	64
MAGE-A9	60	59	59	64	52	58	27	68	100	50	59	59
MAGE-A10	52	48	47	61	30	40	20	64	60	100	46	41
MAGE-A11	59	68	60	62	59	60	21	60	59	60	100	59
MAGE-A12	67	88	86	67	69	84	17	68	69	45	59	100
MAGE-B1	38	39	37	42	28	37	16	38	39	41	48	38
MAGE-B2	30	38	37	38	30	37	15	33	38	36	38	37
MAGE-B3	42	35	34	41	20	36	20	38	38	41	40	38
MAGE-B4	43	40	39	41	24	40	16	38	43	47	44	40
Smage-B1	38	33	33	38	19	34	13	28	34	36	38	33
Smage-B2	36	30	33	38	19	34	13	28	34	36	38	33
Smage-B3	37	33	34	38	20	34	14	28	34	36	39	34

**EXAMPLE 6**

In work reported by Muscatelli, et al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:4987-4991 (1995), MAGE-B1 from a cDNA library from testis was found to comprise two types, i.e.,

one included all four exons, and the other, exons 1, 2 and 4.

Experiments were carried out to verify this, using SEQ ID NOS: 11 and 12, set forth, supra, on a testis cDNA library, using RT-PCR. To carry this out, total cellular RNA was extracted, using the well known guanidine - isothiocyanate/cesium chloride method of, e.g., Davis, et al, Basic Methods In Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., New York (1986). Samples (2µg), of total RNA were used for cDNA synthesis, via extension of oligo dt(15), in 20µl reaction volumes. See DeSmet, et al, Immunogenetics 39:121-129 (1996). The cDNA was incubated at 42°C, for 1 hour, and then diluted to 100µl with water. The primers set forth, supra, were then combined with 5µl of cDNA, together with 5µl of 10xDNA polymerase buffer, 1µl of each of 10mM dNTP, and 1 unit of DNA polymerase. Water was added to a total volume of 50µl. The mixture was heated to 94°C for 5 minutes, followed by amplification for 30 cycles (a cycle: 1 minute 94°C, 2 minutes at 63°C, and an extension of 2 minutes at 72°C). The cycling was concluded with a final extension step of 15 minutes at 72°C. Following this, a 10µl sample of the reaction was run on a 1.5% agarose gel, and visualized by ethidium bromide fluorescence. RNA integrity was verified, and samples with strongly degraded RNA, were excluded by carrying out a PCR assay of 20 cycles, using B-actin specific primers.

The results verified the previous findings, that there were two types of transcript which were present. The transcript containing 4 exons was far less abundant than the other.

The pattern of amplification products using SEQ ID NO:17 and 12 was also determined using RT-PCR on a testis cDNA library. In addition to a species comprising all 4 exons, a major species containing exons 3 and 4 was obtained.

Eighty-four tumor samples and tumor cell lines of various histological types were found to be negative for



MAGE-B1 expression when tested with primers whose sequences were located in the first and fourth exons (SEQ ID NOS:11 and 12). However, using primers whose sequences were located in the third and fourth exons (SEQ ID NOS:17 and 12), MAGE-B1 expression was detected in samples from NSCLC and mammary carcinoma and tumors of other histological type patients.

#### EXAMPLE 7

The pattern of distribution of expression of the MAGE-B genes was studied, via RT-PCR.

The protocol set forth in example 5, supra, was followed with some changes, as indicated herein.

Various combinations of primers were used, based upon the MAGE-B sequences. In addition to SEQ ID NO: 11 and 12, presented supra, the following primers were used for MAGE-B1:

5'-GAT CAT CCA GGA GTA CAA CTC GA -3' (SEQ ID NO:16)

5'-CCC GAG CGA GCT TAA GGA GT -3' (SEQ ID NO:17)

SEQ ID NOS: 11, 16 and 17 are sense primers corresponding to 1, 2 and 3, respectively, of MAGE-B1. One of these was used in combination with SEQ ID NO:12, in assays for expression of MAGE-B1.

For MAGE-B2, one of

5' -AGC GAG TGT AGG GGG TGC G -3' (SEQ ID NO:18) or SEQ ID NO:15, supra, together with SEQ ID NO:6, supra, were used. SEQ ID NOS:5 and 18 are sense primers for exons 1 and 2 of MAGE-B2, while SEQ ID NO:6 is an antisense primer for exon 2.

As indicated, RT-PCR was carried out, essentially as in Example 5, with the following exceptions. Forty cycles were carried out for MAGE-B1, while MAGE-B2 was assayed using thirty cycles. The cycle parameters given in example 5, supra, was modified as follows. When SEQ ID NOS:17 and 12, and SEQ ID NO:18 and 6, were used, a cycle was 1 minute at 94°C, and 2 minutes at 68°C, followed by the two minute extension. When SEQ ID NOS: 16 and 12 were used, the two minutes was carried out at 65°C.

The results are set forth in Table 2, which follows:

		Mage-B1 LUR171-1338 40 cycles	Mage-B2 LUR84-LUR85 and/or LUR162-LUR85 <u>30 cycles</u>
5			
	Surgical tumor samples		
	Colorectal carcinoma	0/12	0/12
10	Gastric carcinoma	0/2	0/2
	Leukemia	0/48	1/50
	Myeloma	0/1	0/1
	Melanoma	8/36	8/37
	Skin carcinoma	1/4	0/4
15	Naevus (benign lesion)	0/8	0/6
	Brain tumor	0/8	0/8
	Neuroblastoma	0/2	0/2
	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma	0/12	2/12
20	Pleural mesothelioma	0/3	0/3
	Small cell lung carcinoma	0/1	0/1
	Non-small lung carcinoma	4/29	13/29
25	Sarcoma	1/11	2/11
	Mammary sarcoma	2/12	3/12
	Prostate adenocarcinoma	0/6	0/6
	Testicular tumor	8/9	8/9
30	Renal cell carcinoma	0/11	0/11
	Bladder carcinoma	0/12	0/12
	Cell lines		
	colorectal carcinoma	0/5	0/5
35	Leukemia	0/3	0/3
	EBV transformed B lymphocytes	0/1	0/1
	Melanoma	2/9	3/9
40	Small cell lung carcinoma	0/2	1/2
	Non small cell lung carcinoma	0/6	3/6
	Sarcoma	0/2	0/2
45	Normal tissues		
	Colon	0/1	0/1
	Stomach	0/1	0/1
	Liver	0/1	0/1
	Bone marrow	0/1	0/1
50	Peripheral blood lymphocytes	0/1	0/1
	Thymocytes	0/1	0/1
	Skin	0/1	0/1
	Brain	0/2	0/2
55	Cerebellum	0/1	0/1
	Heart	0/1	0/1

15

	Lung	0/1	0/1
	Breast	0/2	0/2
	Ovary	0/1	0/1
	Uterus	0/2	0/2
5	Prostate	0/1	0/1
	Testis	2/2	2/2
	Adrenal gland	0/1	0/1
	Kidney	0/1	0/1
	Bladder	0/1	0/1
10	Fetal tissues: liver	0/1	0/1
	brain	0/1	0/1
	testis	1/1	1/1
	placenta	0/1	1/1

15

Note that, in this table and the table which follows "LUR 171" is SEQ ID NO:17, "1338" is SEQ ID NO:12, "1339" is SEQ ID NO:11, "LUR 162" is SEQ ID NO:18, "LUR 84" is SEQ ID NO:5 and "LUR 85" is SEQ ID NO:6.

20

EXAMPLE 8

It is known that certain MAGE genes are inducible with 5-aza-2'- deoxycytidine, in both melanoma cells, and in different cell types which do not normally express the genes. See Weber, et al, Cancer Res 54:1766-1771 (1994); DeSmet, et al, Proc. Natl. Acad Sci. USA 93:7149-7153 (1996); DePlaen, et al, Genomics 40: (1997). Additional agents may also be used to induce MAGE genes.

25

In order to determine if the MAGE-1 genes parallel other genes in terms of inducibility, different types of cells were incubated for 72 hours in culture medium containing 1 $\mu$ m 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine ("DAC" hereafter), in accordance with DeSmet, et al, supra. The table which follows sets forth the result.

30

35

	MAGE-B1				MAGE B-2	
	LUR171-1338 (exon3-exon4)		1339-1338 (exon1-exon4)		LUR162-LUR85 (exon1-exon2)	
40	-	+DAC	-	+DAC	-	+DAC
Cell lines:						
MZ2-MEL	-	+	-	-	-	+
45 SK23-MEL	-	-	-	-	-	-

16

	M1665/2-MEL	-	+	-	-	-	+
	LE92.11-RCC	-	-	-	-	-	+
	JAR	-	+	-	-	-	+
	LB23-SAR	-	+	-	-	-	+
5	B-EBV	-	+	-	-	-	+
	Normal tissues:						
	PBL-PHA	-	+	-	-	-	+
	Fibroblasts	-	-	-	-	-	+
10	Dendritic cells	-	+	-	-	-	+

"Nucleic acid molecule" as used herein refers to all species of DNA and RNA which possess the properties discussed supra. Genomic ("gDNA") and complementary DNA, or "cDNA" both code for particular proteins, and as the examples directed to isolation of MAGE coding sequences show, this disclosure teaches the artisan how to secure both of these.

The four MAGE-B genes are spread over 40,352kb in the 160kb X-linked critical region defined for the DSS (Dosage Sensitive Sex reversal) locus involved in sex determination (Bardoni et al. Nature Genetics 7:497-501 (1994)). This region is duplicated in patients with a male-to-female sex reversal phenotype. Genes in this region may be involved in X-linked disorders such as adrenal hypoplasia congenita and hypogonadism.

All isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode MAGE-B proteins, with the exception of MAGE-B1, are encompassed by this invention. This includes those nucleic acid molecules which hybridize to any of MAGE-B2, MAGE-B3, or MAGE-B4 under stringent conditions. As used herein, this refers to conditions such as hybridization with  $5 \times 10^6$  cpm/ml for 18 hours at 65°C, followed by 4, 20 minute washes at 65°C, with each wash using 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS and 1xDenhardt's solution, followed by two washes at 0.2xSSC, 1% SDS (20 minutes, each wash), and, finally, two washes at 68°C, 1% SDS, a varying concentration of SSC, each of these washes being for 20 minutes. The final concentration of SSC should be no greater than 0.5xSSC, more preferably it is 0.2xSSC, and most preferably it is 0.1xSSC.

Similarly, RNA molecules, such as mRNA can be secured. Again, with reference to the skilled artisan, once one has a coding sequence in hand, mRNA can be isolated or synthesized.

5 Complementary sequences which do not code for TRAPs, such as "antisense DNA" or mRNA are useful, e.g., in probing for the coding sequence as well as in methodologies for blocking its expression.

10 It will also be clear that one may manufacture biologically pure cultures of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell lines which have been transformed or transfected with nucleic acid sequences which code for or express the MAGE-B molecules. Such cultures can be used as a source for tumor rejection antigens, e.g., or as therapeutics. This aspect  
15 of the invention is discussed infra.

Cells transfected with MAGE-B coding sequences may also be transfected with other coding sequences. Examples of other coding sequences include cytokine genes, such as interleukins (e.g., IL-2 or IL-4), or major  
20 histocompatibility complex (MHC) or human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecules. Cytokine gene transfection is of value because expression of these is expected to enhance the therapeutic efficacy of the biologically pure culture of the cells in vivo. The art is well aware of therapies where  
25 interleukin transfectants have been administered to subjects for treating cancerous conditions. In a particularly preferred embodiment, cells are transfected with sequence coding for each of (i) MAGE-Xp molecule, (ii) an HLA/MHC molecule, and (iii) a cytokine.

30 Transfection with an MHC/HLA coding sequence is desirable because certain of the TRAs derived from MAGE-B may be preferentially or especially presented only by particular MHC/HLA molecules. Thus, where a recipient cell already expresses the MHC/HLA molecule associated with  
35 presentation of a TRA, additional transfection may not be necessary although further transformation could be used to cause overexpression of the antigen. On the other hand, it

may be desirable to transfect with a second sequence when the recipient cell does not normally express the relevant MHC/HLA molecule. It is to be understood, of course, that transfection with one additional sequence does not preclude further transfection with other sequences.

5 The term "biologically pure" as used in connection with the cell line described herein simply means that these are essentially free of other cells. Strictly speaking, a "cell line" by definition is "biologically pure", but the  
10 recitation will establish this fully.

Transfection of cells requires that an appropriate vector be used. Thus, the invention encompasses expression vectors where a coding sequence for the MAGE-Xp TRAP of interest is operably linked to a promoter. The promoter may  
15 be a strong promoter, such as those well known to the art, or a differential promoter, i.e., one which is operative only in specific cell types. The expression vectors may also contain all or a part of a viral or bacterial genome, such as vaccinia virus or BCG. Such vectors are especially  
20 useful in preparing vaccines.

The expression vectors may incorporate several coding sequences, as long as the MAGE-B sequence is contained therein. The cytokine and/or HLA genes discussed supra may be included in a single vector with the TRAP sequence.  
25 Where this is not desired, then an expression system may be provided, where two or more separate vectors are used where each coding sequence is operably linked to a promoter. Again, the promoter may be a strong or differential promoter. Co-transfection is a well known technique, and  
30 the artisan in this field is expected to have this technology available for utilization. The vectors may be constructed so that they code for the TRA molecule directly, rather than the MAGE-Xp TRAP. This eliminates the need for post-translational processing.

35 As the foregoing discussion makes clear, the sequences code for "tumor rejection antigen precursors" ("TRAPs") which, in turn, are processed into tumor rejection antigens

("TRAs"). Perhaps their most noteworthy aspect is as vaccines for treating various cancerous conditions. The evidence points to presentation of TRAs on tumor cells, followed by the development of an immune response and deletion of the cells. The evidence in the art shows that when various TRAs are administered to cells, a CTL response is mounted and presenting cells are deleted. This is behavior characteristic of vaccines, and hence TRAPs, which are processed into TRAs, and the TRAs themselves may be used, either alone or in pharmaceutically appropriate compositions, as vaccines. Similarly, presenting cells may be used in the same manner, either alone or as combined with ingredients or yield pharmaceutical compositions. Additional materials which may be used as vaccines include isolated cells which present the TRA molecule on their surface, as well as TRAP fragments, mutated viruses, especially etiolated forms, and transformed bacteria. "Fragments" as used herein refers to peptides which are smaller than the TRA, but which possess the properties required of a vaccine, as discussed supra. Another vaccine comprises or consists of complexes of TRA and HLA molecule. Vaccines of the type described herein may be used preventively, i.e., via administration to a subject in an amount sufficient to prevent onset of a cancerous condition.

The generation of an immune response, be it T-cell or B-cell related, is characteristic of the effect of the presented tumor rejection antigen. With respect to the B-cell response, this involves, inter alia, the generation of antibodies to the TRA, i.e., which specifically bind thereto. In addition, the TRAP molecules are of sufficient size to render them immunogenic, and antibodies which specifically bind thereto are a part of this invention. These antibodies may be polyclonal or monoclonal, the latter being prepared by any of the well recognized methodologies for their preparation which need not be repeated here. For example, mAbs may be prepared using an animal model, e.g., a Balb/C mouse or in a test tube, using, e.g., EBV

transformants. In addition, antiserum may be isolated from a subject afflicted with a cancerous condition where certain cells present a TRA. Such antibodies may also be generated to epitope defined by the inter-action of TRA and HLA/MHC molecules.

Review of the foregoing disclosure will show that there are a number of facets to the system which may be referred to as "tumor rejection antigen presentation and recognition". Recognition of these phenomena has diagnostic consequences. For example, the existence of specific CTL clones, or antibodies to the TRA makes it possible to diagnose or monitor cancerous conditions (explained *infra*), by monitoring the CTLs in a sample from a subject, binding of antibodies to TRAs, or the activity of anti-TRA CTLs in connection with subject samples. Similarly, the expression of nucleic acid molecules for TRAPs can be monitored via amplification (e.g., "polymerase chain reaction"), anti-sense hybridization, probe technologies, and so forth. Various subject samples, including body fluids (blood, serum, and other exudates, e.g.), tissues and tumors may be so assayed.

A particular manner of diagnosis is to use an adaptation of the standard "tuberculin test" currently used for diagnosis of tuberculosis. This standard skin test administers a stable form of "purified protein derivative" or "PPD" as a diagnostic aid. In a parallel fashion, TRAs in accordance with this invention may be used in such a skin test as a diagnostic aid or monitoring method.

The term "cancerous condition" is used herein to embrace all physiological events that commence with the initiation of the cancer and result in final clinical manifestation. Tumors do not spring up "ab initio" as visible tumors; rather there are various events associated with the transformation of a normal cell to malignancy, followed by development of a growth of biomass, such as a tumor, metastasis, etc. In addition, remission may be conceived of as part of "a cancerous condition" as tumors



seldom spontaneously disappear. The diagnostic aspects of this invention include all events involved in carcinogenesis, from the first transformation to malignancy of a single cell, through tumor development and metastasis, as well as remission. All are embraced herein.

Where "subject" is used, the term embraces any species which can be afflicted with a cancerous condition. This includes humans and non-humans, such as domesticated animals, breeding stock, and so forth.

There are therapeutic aspects of this invention as well. The efficacy of administration of effective amounts of TRAPs and TRAs as vaccines have already been discussed supra. Similarly, one may develop the specific CTLs in vitro and then administer these to the subject. Antibodies may be administered, either polyclonal or monoclonal, which specifically bind to cells presenting the TRA of interest. These antibodies may be coupled to specific antitumor agents, including, but not being limited to, methotrexate radio-iodinated compounds, toxins such as ricin, other cytostatic or cytolytic drugs, and so forth. Thus, "targeted" antibody therapy is included herein, as is the application of deletion of the cancerous cells by the use of CTLs.

The terms and expression which have been employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expression of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, it being recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention.

1:0201235

[illegible]

## MAGE-B Cluster Sequence'

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
GGCTGGGG	ATGTGATCA	TCTGTACTC	GGCTTTGAA	AAAGAGACC	GAGCGGAGT	GGCTATCTC	CAGCTTGGT	TTCAGGCGA	GGAGCGGAGC
GAGTGAGGG	GGTGGGGGG	CTGGTCAGC	AGGGGTGAT	TCTGTAGCT	GGTGGGAGT	CAGGTGAGG	AGCTGTGAG	TAAAGTGAAG	AGAGCTGGCC
CACCTGTAC	AAAGAGGGC	CGACTAGTC	CGCTTCTGC	ATTGTGTCT	GAGAGGCTC	GGTAAAGCG	TCCGCGAGT	TTCAGCTGG	AAAGTGTCCAG
GGCAGCGGA	GGGTGGGGG	AGGGGGGTC	GGGGGGGAG	GAGGTGTGA	CGAGGGGAT	AGGCGTCTT	CCTAGGAGG	GGTGGGTGA	GGGCGTAACT
GAATCAATT	TGAGGGGGC	AAATGTGAC	TGAGGGGAG	ATCTCTTAC	CTTAAAGAG	GAGGCGTAC	TAGCTTGGT	CGCTGAGAC	GGCTCTGGCA
GGGCGGCTA	AGCTGTGCC	TGGNAGTCT	CAGCGGGGG	AGCGGCTGA	AGCTGTGGA	CGGCGTCTC	CTGTCTGTA	TGGCTATAC	CTTAAAGCTA
ACTGGGGTA	AGGTGAGAC	TCTGTGTAAT	ATGTAGGCA	CGCTTAAAC	AGAGGAGT	CGTCTGGC	AGTCTGAG	CGGTGTGAC	ACTGGGTCTT
AGATGGTCC	AGGCTGACT	GACAAATGA	GAGCACTGC	ACTTCTCTC	CGGCGCTTA	AGAGTGTAG	GGCTATCTC	AGAGCGGCA	TCTGTGGCA
GCATAGGGA	GGTCAAGGA	AGCTTACAA	CGTCAATGC	TCTCTAGTT	CGCTGTGAG	GTCGTCTAG	GGAGGTGAG	GTCGTGTGA	TGGGGTAGGT
CTATGTGAC	AGAGAGGCC	AGTCTCTAC	AGGAGGAG	GAGGTGAC	TGAGTGTGA	CGAGGGGAG	CGTAAAGTA	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
ACTCTGTG	TGAGAGGAG	CATGGGAGT	GTATAGGAG	CAGTGTGAC	CGCTTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CAGCTGGCC	GGGCGGGTG	GGCTAGGCT	GTATAGGAG	CAGTGTGAC	CGCTTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
AGAGGTTGA	AGGCTGTGC	TACTAAATAT	AGAGGAGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GAGATGGTG	AGAGGAGCT	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGGAGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
AAAGATATA	AGAGGAGCT	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGGAGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CATTTGTG	GAGGAGAGA	TCTCTGTGC	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CGAGATGAG	AGTTATATCT	GAGGGGTGA	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
ATTTCATAG	AAAGAGGTT	TATTTGGCT	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
ATTTCATATC	ATGAGAGAG	CGAGAGGCA	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GATCTGTGA	GAGTCAATG	TGAGGGGGA	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
ATTTCAGATT	ACAGTGTAC	ATGAGATTG	GTCAGATTC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
AGTTGGGACT	GTATGTGGA	CGATCTATC	CGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CAGTCTCTC	TATGGGTCT	CAGGAGTCT	CAGTGTGAC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CGATCTGAG	AAATCAAGA	AGCAGTGAAC	CGATGTGAC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GTATAGGTT	TGAGGTGAC	CGCTTCTTT	TGAGGTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GTCAGAGCC	CTAGCTGAG	CGAGGTGGG	CGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GGTGTGACT	CTAGGAGAG	TGGTGTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
GGCTAGGCG	TGAGAGGCT	CGATGTGTA	TGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
CGATGTGAG	CGAGGAGAG	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
AGAGAGAGG	CGTGTGGCT	TCTGTGACA	GTCGCTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
TGCTGTGAGA	TCTGTGCTC	CGATCTGAG	GTCGCTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC
AGTATGCTC	GTCGCTGAG	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	AGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CGAGTGTGC	CAGAGAGTG	AGAGTGTGA	TATGAGAGCC

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]



	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
GCCTGCGCT	ACGCTGCTGTA	TOCGWCTT	TTCGAGC	GCAGCAGC	TCATGCTTA	AGCAGCAG	TTCGAGCT	GGAGCTGA	GGTGTGTA	19300
ACTWAGCT	GGCGCTGCT	ACTGAGCT	GGAGCAG	GGAGCCT	GTGCTGTA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19400
AAATAGCT	CGAGCGCT	TAAGCGCT	AGCTGCT	AAAGCGCT	CGAGCGCT	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19500
GTGCTGCT	ATGCTGCT	TTCGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19600
TGCTGCTG	GTGCTGCT	TGCTGCT	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19700
CGAGCTGCT	TGCTGCTG	CGCTGCT	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19800
TGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	19900
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20000
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20100
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20200
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20300
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20400
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20500
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20600
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20700
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20800
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	20900
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21000
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21100
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21200
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21300
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21400
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21500
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21600
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21700
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21800
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	21900
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	22000
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	22100
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	22200
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	22300
CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	GGAGCTG	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	AAAAA	22400



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

## MAGE-B Cluster Sequence

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890									
TACACTTCA TTGTCTCAAT ATTATTTGAG CACCTGTACT TTGGAGGCGT CTTGGCTAGT ACGGATNAG CTATGAAATC AAAAACAATA CAAACACATA	32100								
AAAAACCA ATCCCTGCC ACAGATTTT AGATCTAC ACACATATC ATATACGA GTATATGAGA TACTCTTAA GACTATAGA CAGCTGAAA	32200								
GGGATANA AAGAGGTGG GGGTATTAAC AGCATGTAT CTAATGTA TTGCTTAC TGTCTTAC AGGATATG AGATCTGAG AATCTGATA TACTGCTATA	32300								
CGAGTAAAT TTATGTCTG CATTATGCT TATATGGGC CATATGAG CACTGAGA GGGTCTAC ACTATGAG TGGATCTAC ACTATGAGA TCGACATGG	32400								
ATGCAAAAT TGGCTTAC AGTATCTTG GATTTGTGA AAATACAG GCGATCTG CCGAGGAG CGATGAAAG TGGGCGTGC TCTGTGCTA	32500								
GTCCAGTGA AGTGAATCA GTACACAACT AGGATTTAT GAGGTGAG CCGAGTGC TCTGAAAT AAAGTATA CTTCTTAC CTTCTTAC ACTGCAACT	32600								
CTATAGCAC TGGGCTATA CTCTGCTAT AGCTGGGAG CAGACACA TTCTATTA AGGATTTT TTCTTTCA TGTGTTTIS CAATCTTAA	32700								
GGGATCTA GATTTTGT GGTGTAATA TGAATGAA TACATCTGT TGTGTA TGGATGTA GGTCTGTA CCAAGCTA GAGGTGTA	32800								
GTGCTTCA GCTGTAAG ACATCTAC CTCTGTAAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	32900								
ATGTTGCT GTCTTGAAT GCTGTTAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33000								
GTATATCA GTATATCA AGCTGTA GCTGTTAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33100								
TTACAGTGT AGAGCTGAG GCTGTTAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT CTTGTTAT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33200								
CTCTGAGC CCACTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33300								
NGAGAGGT CTCTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT CCACTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33400								
ATATATCT GTATATCA GATATCT GATATCT GATATCT GATATCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33500								
CAATGTAAT CTTTGTAT TGTGTTAT TGTGTTAT TGTGTTAT TGTGTTAT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33600								
CTTCTGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33700								
TTGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33800								
ATGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	33900								
ACGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34000								
ACTGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34100								
TGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34200								
CTGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34300								
TTTATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34400								
TTTCTGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34500								
TTGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34600								
CTCTGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34700								
NGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34800								
GGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	34900								
GTGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	35000								
AGGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	35100								
CAGATGCT CAGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT AGTTGCT TGAATGTA TGTGTTAT TCTTGTAG CTTGTTAT GCTGTTAT	35200								

[illegible]



Claims

1. Method for screening for possibility of a testicular seminoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, melanoma, breast cancer, sarcoma or leukemia in a sample, comprising contacting said sample with at least one nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to mRNA corresponding to an MAGE-Xp gene, and determining hybridization as a determination of possible presence of testicular seminoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, melanoma, breast cancer, sarcoma or leukemia in said sample.
2. The method of claim 1, comprising polymerase chain reaction.
3. The method of claim 2, comprising contacting said sample with at least two nucleic acid primers.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said MAGE-Xp gene is MAGE-Xp2, MAGE-Xp3 or MAGE-Xp4.
5. The method of claim 4, comprising contacting said sample with (a) SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 6, (b) SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 8, or (c) SEQ ID NO: 9 and SEQ ID NO: 10.
6. The method of claim 5, comprising contacting said sample with SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 6.
7. Isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of genomic DNA encoding a MAGE-B gene, consisting of nucleotides 3266-7979 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 23546-25194 of SEQ ID NO:15, 29748-31474 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 29748-31827 of SEQ ID NO:15, or nucleotides 31403-39691 of SEQ ID NO:15.
8. Isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes a MAGE-B1 variant, consisting of, in 5' to 3' order, nucleotides 31403-31474, 33958-34062, 35057-35139 and 38088-39691 of SEQ ID NO:15; nucleotides 31403-31474, 33958-34062, and 38088-39691 of SEQ ID NO:15; nucleotides 35057-35139 and 38088-39691 of SEQ ID NO:15; and nucleotides 33958-34062 and 38088-39691 of SEQ ID NO:15.
9. Method for determining presence of skin carcinoma



mammary carcinoma, comprising assaying a sample for presence of mRNA for MAGE-B1 gene, wherein presence of said mRNA is indicative of possibility of skin carcinoma or mammary carcinoma in said sample.

10. Method for determining presence of leukemia, lymphoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, or mammary carcinoma in a sample, comprising assaying said sample for mRNA for MAGE-B2, wherein presence of said mRNA is indicative of possibility of leukemia, lymphoma, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, or mammary carcinoma in said sample.

11. The method of claim 9, comprising determining said mRNA by means of polymerase chain reaction which comprises using one of the oligonucleotides set forth in SEQ ID NO:11, 16 or 17 and the oligonucleotide set forth in SEQ ID NO:12 as primers.

12. The method of claim 10, comprising determining said mRNA by means of a polymerase chain reaction which comprises using the oligonucleotides set forth in SEQ ID NO:5 and SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:18 and SEQ ID NO:6 as primers.

13. Isolated nucleic acid molecule useful as an oligonucleotide primer, said isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence as set forth in

SEQ ID NO:12,  
SEQ ID NO:16,  
SEQ ID NO:17, or  
SEQ ID NO:18.

14. Kit useful in amplifying a MAGE-B gene, comprising a pair of oligonucleotide primers, said pair being selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NO:12 and one of SEQ ID NO:11, 16 or 17, or (b) SEQ ID NO:6 and SEQ ID NO:18.



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US97/09774

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) : C12Q 1/68; C12P 19/34; C07H 21/02, 21/04  
US CL : 435/6, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.33

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.33

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P	US 5,587,289 A (LURQUIN et al.) 24 December 1996, see especially columns 3, 4, and sequence ID numbers 3, 4, and 5-8.	1-7, 10, 12
A, P	US 5,612,201 A (DE PLAEN et al.) 18 March 1997.	1-14
A	DE BACKER et al. Structure, Chromosomal Location, and Expression Pattern of Three Mouse Genes Homologous to the Human MAGE Genes. Genomics, 1995. Vol. 28. Pages 74-83.	1-14

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 AUGUST 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 SEP 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

AMY ATZEL, Ph.D.

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/09774

### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, CAPLUS, CANCERLIT, EMBASE, BIOSIS, INPADOC, MEDLINE, NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE  
DATABASES

search terms: MAGE, MAGE-B, MAGE-Xp, testicular seminoma, carcinoma, lung, hybridize, nucleic, skin,  
mammary, breast, leukemia, lymphoma, head, neck, squamous, polymerase chain, kit, primer